The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868. NO. 182.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

Canvassers for the State at Large.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the State Conservative Executive Committee, Canvassers for the State at large. It is to be hoped that they will at once make appointments to address the people. The original paper containing the list of canvassers for the State having been misplaced, the following is believed to be a correct list:

Hon. William A Graham.
" James M Leach.
Gen M W Ransom.
Hon J R McLean.
" Jesse G Shepherd.
Maj Marcus Erwin.
Hon F B Satterthwaite.
" Hon Asa Biggs.
" J. W. Osborne.
" R Y McAden.
" George Davis.
" Jesse R. Stubbs.
" S.J Person.
" W. N. H. Smith.
" W T Dortch.
Col Robert Strange.
Hon Nathaniel Boyden.
" John Kerr.
" George Howard.
Col R H Cowan.
" W P Byrum.
Giles Leitch, Esq.
Col S McD Tate.
Alex McLean, Esq.
Col D D Ferebee.
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.
Col W F Martin.
Col Jas T Morehead.
C B Sanders, Esq.
W F McKesson, Esq.
J J Yeates, Esq.
Col S B Spruill.
Hon Thomas S Ashe.
Col Walter L Steele.
Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" Josiah Turner,
" D. G. Fowle,
John H. Haughton, Esq.,
Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
Edward Conigland, Esq.,
A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
P. H. Winston, Esq.,
W. McL. McKee, Esq.,
Col. S. H. Walkup.
Col. Wm. Johnston.
Hon C C Clark.
David F Caldwell, Esq.
Col Thos C. Fuller.
Dr. Jas T Leech.
M. Q. Waddell, Esq.
T. Bowen Venable, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUGARS!!!

A FULL LINE IN STORE AND FOR SALE by
Jan 29—1m-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

DOUGLAS BELL,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF CORN, MEAL OATS, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE SOLICITED.

Feb 19-164-tf

RYE WHISKEY.

10 bbls. Rye Whiskey, on consignment.
Mar 8—tf At ANDREWS'.

MOLASSES.

20 barrels Molasses, in halves and whole barrels
Mar 8—tf At ANDREWS'.

ANOTHER

LOT Cockade City Ale, just to hand.
Feb 6-153-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

ANOTHER supply of best Mountain Apples.
W. H. JONES & Co.
Feb 21-165-tf Auct. & Comm. Merchant.

L. BRANSON, J. A. JONES
Ag't N. C. Business Directory.

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.
Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.
Particular attention paid to orders.
BRANSON & JONES,
Jan 29 149-tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

Good government, the real welfare of the REPUBLICAN PARTY and every conceivable interest of the

"GOOD OLD NORTH STATE,"

demand the defeat of

GOV. W. W. HOLDEN.

To do this the undersigned calls on EVERY HONEST MAN IN THE STATE FOR AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

He will edit and publish a WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED

CAMPAIGN PAPER,

at the low price of 50 cents during the Campaign, in Raleigh, N. C., entitled

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

The first copy of which will be issued on the

12th Day of March,

or earlier, should the cuts be received from New York.

EVERY VOTER IN THE STATE MUST HAVE A COPY OF THIS PAPER.

Again the undersigned calls on every man who loves his country and is desirous of permanent peace and prosperity to aid him in hurling from political life for ever this miserable sinner against the TRUE REPUBLICAN INTERESTS of the State and Nation.

Address W. H. HELPER
Mar 2—tf Raleigh, N. C.

GREEN CORN, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES, Fresh Peaches in two and three lb cans
For sale cheap by
Mar 3—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES!

The subscriber notifies the public that he is again in Raleigh, purchasing COTTON and NAVAL STORES. Highest cash prices paid. Apply at W. H. Jones & Co's Store.

J. B. HUNTER,
of the firm of J. B. Hunter & Co.
Mar 5—1w Portsmouth, Va.

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ALFRED WILLIAMS. C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

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Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS; MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA; BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS' SUPPLIES; SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES; ALBUMS; PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

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Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1868.

WE SHALL PUBLISH, in a few days, the SECOND EDITION of the above Almanac.

We have reduced the price to $5 per hundred, or $50 per thousand.

Send your orders to
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers and Stationers.
Raleigh, Oct. 24-157-tf

Magazines and Illustrated Newspapers.

RECEIVED WEEKLY, and for sale at the lowest prices, the popular Magazines and illustrated newspapers of the day.

JAS H. ENNISS,
Nov. 15—96-tf Bookseller.

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.
For sale by
J. H. ENNISS,
Oct. 17—61-tf N. C. Book Store.

Proceedings and Debates

OF THE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, called to amend the Constitution of the State, which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1865.

We have a few copies of these books, which we will sell at $2 each.

Feb 15-161-tf BRANSON & JONES.

JAMES H. ENNISS,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
(TURNER'S OLD STAND)
Raleigh, N. C.,

Will supply any order for any Book or Music, at Publisher's lowest cash prices.

☞ Has the largest stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC etc., for sale in the State

☞ BLANK BOOKS not BINDING done to order.

Dec. 31—12-tf

DRY GOODS.

Will be Sold Without Reserve!

AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

One of the finest now in the State, consisting, in part, of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS, FURS, CLOAKS, WOOLEN GOODS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ALSO,

200 OVERCOATS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

75 FINE BLACK DRESS COATS.

150 ASSORTED BEAVER, TRICOT, AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS.

300 PAIRS ASSORTED PANTS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description.

Traveling Bags, Valises and Trunks.

All of the above to be sold regardless of cost at

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No. 16 Fayetteville St.
Jan 14-133-tf

GEO. SLOMAN, WITH M. ROSENBAUM, pays the highest price for FURS OF ALL KINDS.
Jan 14-133-tf

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Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,

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BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
October 4, 1867—tf.

On Consignment.

TO be sold low, for cash,
Shovels, Spades and Axes,
Trace Chains and Frying Pans.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 22-166-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

ALSO,

HAMMERS and Weeding Hoes, Horse-shoe Nails, Stew Pans.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-166-tf

The Bankrupt Act.

We have been requested to publish the Bankrupt Law. This is impossible. It makes a respectable volume. In order, however, that our readers may understand it, and may therefore not be liable to be imposed upon by parties, who are indifferent to the interests of others, we have taken some pains to compile from several sources the following general principles of the Act, for the benefit of all who contemplate seeking its benefits. But first of all, we advise our friends not to determine hastily what they will do, until they have had the counsel of a respectable and intelligent Attorney, upon whom they can rely.

1. The manifest design of the Bankrupt Law is to benefit *honest, but unfortunate*, debtors, whose just liabilities are greater than they can pay.

2. To become a voluntary bankrupt under this Act, the debtor must owe at least $300, which, of course, he is not able to pay in full.

3. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a schedule of *all* their debts and liabilities, *of every kind and description whatever*, and also an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Forms" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States. These schedules, verified by the oath of the petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and, when filed, is the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If it should be found out, pending the proceedings at any time before the bankrupt is discharged, that he has, by any shift or subterfuge, made a false or partial schedule, this would be evidence of fraud and would defeat his discharge.

4. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership, a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

5. When the petition is filed, the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudges the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

6. A creditor can, however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

7. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim.

8. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. In other words the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over." On this point decisions have been variant. The safe rule appears to be, that the applicant in Bankruptcy has a perfect right to claim whatever he has made after his application, by his personal exertions, but any profits he may have made, from investment or credit, may be liable to the claim of the receiver up to almost the period of his discharge.

9. The Bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months, and within one year from the adjudication, for the discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate, at any time after the expiration of *sixty* days.

10 As soon as an Assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him, by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value $500 five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864." A safe Counsellor suggests, under this head, that the common impression that persons may become bankrupts and yet be allowed to retain their houses and lands, or other property of considerable value, is a great mistake. Under the Act, no honest Bankrupt in this State can have allotted to him free from the operation of the Act, exceeding $700, besides the wearing apparel of himself and family. Bankrupts in this State are not entitled to homesteads under this Act.

11 It is the duty of the assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the Assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

12. As to costs in bankruptcy proceedings, section 46 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk, to be delivered to the Register as a security for his fees. General order XXIX provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General order XXX, that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If, however, there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the Assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the Assignee receives assets, the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors.

13 Some suppose that the Register is entitled to $50 fee. The fees of the Register, Messenger, Clerk, and costs of publication of notices in Bankruptcy, are fixed by law, and if they demand higher fees, they are liable, as in other cases of malfeasance in office. In ordinary cases of Bankruptcy, the fees may amount to $100. In some cases more, in some less—the costs depending on the amount of labor and litigation involved in each case.

14 Differences of opinion among Attorneys have existed in this State, as to the limit which the Act makes as to the time to make application in Bankruptcy. Some have supposed that no debt or suit be permitted to apply for Bankruptcy after some early day in March, unless he is able to pay fifty per cent of his debts. We are assured that this is not the case. The law did not go into operation for the purposes for which it was enacted until June 1st, 1867. It gives twelve months from that time, to all honest debtors, whatever may be the extent of their indebtedness which they cannot pay, in which to present their applications. After the 1st of June next, every debtor must be able to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness, in order to a successful application in bankruptcy, unless he first obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kittrell's Springs Female College.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open the second Wednesday in February, 1868.

The location is unsurpassed for health and accessibility.

During the past session, in a family of nearly two hundred, there has scarcely been a case of sickness. The health of many invalid young ladies has been thoroughly restored by the celebrated mineral water found here and they have prosecuted their studies with entire success.

We are immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, within less than a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, and in telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Every facility is afforded for the most thorough and extensive education.

The Faculty is composed of five male Professors and seven lady Teachers.

Everything is new. Our musical instruments, including Piano Organ, Harp and Guitar, are of the finest quality.

Special attention paid to thoroughness in the English Course.

TERMS MODERATE AS GOOD AS OFFERED.

The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra clothing is required. Millinery is in no demand at Kittrell's. Parents tell us that their daughters cost them less here, in this respect, than even at home. Taking into consideration the items of dress and medical attendance, there is no cheaper school in the south. Besides, we are determined to accommodate our patrons as far as we can as to time of payment, and to put female education within the reach of the people in the present depressed condition of the country. OUR DAUGHTERS MUST BE EDUCATED.

For Catalogue, apply to
REV. C. R. RIDDICK, President,
Dec. 14—119-3m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

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The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S
CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS,
FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,
SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c.; RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED
By an Impure State of the Blood.

The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its *wonderful efficacy.*

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and RELIABLE Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

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E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. KING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.
W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the Leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

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BALTIMORE, MD.,
(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)
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All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address
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Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
29 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jan 31-148-1y

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WESTBROOK NURSERIES,

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KEEP constantly on hand, during the planting season, a splendid lot of

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which they offer very low, for cash, or good produce.

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Send stamp for Catalogue, and Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines.

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Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.
Jan 27-143-3m

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Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Liberal advances given. Commissions light.
Jan 29-148-tf

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Jan 28-142-tf

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of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address
JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.
Or PHIL. THIEM, Agent Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 31—72-1

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | **JAMES E. BURNS, Secretary.**

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE **PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent desires their attention to the following statements:—

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone, and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over **$300,000** of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
8. It will be trusted as TIME PROVES IT.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. It has no connection with any Southern Company.

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PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 12
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 03
EQUITABLE	1 24
MANHATTAN	1 42

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

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For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
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Jan. 1—134-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. | **CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.**

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 23—116-3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Arlington Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company has capital and assets against its liability, that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

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LEXINGTON, N. C.
Jan 28-146-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Is prepared to collect claims in any portion of this State.

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Jan. 17—135-3m

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Will practice in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the United States Circuit Court, the Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham Counties, and in the Courts of Bankruptcy.
Dec 19—118-3m.

WALTER CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

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Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.
Jan 29-148-tf

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Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 23-294-tf

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Office in the Standard Building.
Raleigh, Dec. 26—118-3m

Snuff, Snuff.

A LARGE supply, in large and small bladders. Also, in paper and bottles at manufacturer's prices.
Feb 13-159-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Choice Maryland Hams!

SOMETHING NICE—to-day receiving by
Jan 28-146-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

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TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY

SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

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The Great Inland Air Line Freight ROUTE,

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is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., via *Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

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Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach st., Office 197, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(Via Annamessic) Fish., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock. L. B. Price, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 84 Light street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Agt.
Aug 6-305-tf Raleigh N. C.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1867.

On and after October 16th 1867 Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10.10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	8.17 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.36 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	6.50 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.30 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	6.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make through connections with all points North.

A. B ANDREWS,
Oct. 15—59-tf Supt. of Trans.
☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

HARDWARE &c.

BRIGGS & DODD,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS.

ALSO

Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Belting Cloth,
India Rubber and Leather Belting, Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs, Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
Nov. 7—79-tf

OILS, LEAD, &c., &c.

NOW IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF LINseed, Cotton-Seed, Kerosene, Lubricating and Train Oils, of the best quality.

ALSO WHITE LEAD,
Colors of all kinds and Varnishes.
A general assortment of HARDWARE.
Jan 22-139-tf BRIGGS & DODD.

TRADE FOR 1868.

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

WE HAVE, ON HAND, A COMMANDING stock of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
TIN WARE, LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS AND WICKS
BEST KEROSENE OIL,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
Which will be sold low for cash.
Just to hand,—Sun and Comet Burners and Chimneys.
J. BROWN
Raleigh, Jan. 4—tf With Hart & Lewis.

HENRY GWYNN, of Baltimore. | R. S. COTTEN, Late of N. C. | WALTER COTTEN, Jr. Late of S. Carolina.

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

105 *West Lombard Street,*

BALTIMORE.

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments Orders for GENERAL MERCHANDIZE solicited.
Refer to Gen. Walter Gwynn and Hon. Thos. Ruffin, N. C.
sept 30—65-ed3m&w3m

No. 44, Fayetteville Street.

FRESH arrival of Western Empire Cook Stoves.

ALSO, ON HAND,
Air-tight and Cast Iron Heating Stoves.
Stove Pipe made to order.

ALSO,

All kind of Tin and sheet Iron Work done at Short notice.
Feb 8-155-tf J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

HARDWARE TRADE—1868.

CAST IRON HEATING STOVES, AIR TIGHT Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, assorted sizes.

ALSO
Stove Pipe made to order at short notice. Sold low for cash.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Jan. 9—tf With Hart & Lewis.

N. C. Bacon,

HAMS AND SIDES.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-166-tf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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" " " six months	2.00
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.00

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868

Conservative State Executive Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
COL. EDWARD D. HALL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT W. BEST,
OF GREENE.

FOR TREASURER,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
OF WAKE.

FOR AUDITOR,
S. W. BURGIN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
OF CALDWELL.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
REV. BRAXTON CRAVEN, D. D.
OF RANDOLPH.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SION H. ROGERS,
OF WAKE.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the State Conservative Executive Committee are hereby notified and requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday next, the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. A full attendance is most earnestly invoked.

The members of the Congressional and Judicial District Committees are invited and urged to be present.

BY ORDER, R. C. BADGER,
Secretary of the Committee.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The delegates to the Conservative District Convention for the Fourth District, composed of the Counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Granville, Warren and Nash, are respectfully requested to meet in Convention, at Henderson, Granville County, on Thursday, the 19th. inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention. Full and prompt attendance is earnestly requested.

W. J. GREEN,
H. G. WILLIAMS,
T. D. SNEAD,
District Committee.

March 9th, 1868.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The *animus* of the impeachers has led to the general conclusion that the impeachment will be sustained by the Court and that the President will be removed from office, at an early day. Under ordinary circumstances, provided the sentence was a just one, such an occurrence would pass off without causing much demonstration of feeling. Submission to law and order, and to the just decisions of the Courts and of the people, has been almost universal among us, but, in former days, evidences of injustice and palpable encroachments upon the Constitution were more readily rebuked by the people than now.

The facts,—the manifest disregard of the Constitution on the part of Congress, the partizan bitterness which influences that body toward the President, the attempt to arraign the Chief Magistrate of the nation on charges so frivolous and ridiculous in order to remove him from office, the designation of his offences as "high crimes and misdemeanors," the bringing him to trial before a packed jury, already guilty of pre-judging his case, and the adoption of rules designed to rush through so grave an investigation in hot haste, to carry out their diabolical purposes,—would, ten years ago, have aroused the whole nation to fever heat, and would have so intensified the country with the spirit of resistance to proceedings so unjust and so disgraceful to the nation, that the chief actors in these scenes would have cowered before the public indignation or been driven from their seats.

Even twelve months ago, the scenes which have recently transpired at Washington would have been rebuked in the severest manner; but the gradual and stealthy encroachments of Congress upon the powers of the co-ordinate branches of the government have been so long submitted to quietly by the Northern people, that we have lost nearly all confidence in the determination of that people to support, even at the risk of a collision *of arms*, the Constitution and the Union of the States. The evidences of tame submission, on their part, to the purposes of the Radical party to destroy the government, are alarming. Andrew Johnson has steadily and bravely, almost single handed, endeavored to beat back this hell spirit of revolution. His course and his principles are identical with those of the masses of the Democrats and Conservatives. They are pledged to support and defend those principles, yet we fear that the simple fact, that the President has failed to identify himself and his administration with a party, greatly operates against his being as strongly endorsed by the opponents of the Radicals, as he should be. If President Johnson should be removed from office, upon the charges alleged in the impeachment, and the Northern people should quietly yield to such a result, we shall lose *all hope* of the Republic.

DOWN WITH THE MONGREL CONSTITUTION! *That is the slogan.*

RADICAL HYPOCRISY.

We have before us the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, of the 6th., which contains the yeas and nays, in the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the recently proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, striking the word "white" therefrom and imposing the intelligence test on voters. The affirmative vote was only 13,—all Republicans. The negative vote was sixty-four,—*twenty nine* of whom were Republicans, *or more than twice as many* as voted in favor of allowing negroes to vote in Pennsylvania, where the number of negroes is inconsiderable.

This is a direct confession, by Northern Radicals, that they refuse to grant in Pennsylvania the "*justice*" they would enforce in the South. In North Carolina, negroes must vote, for the sake of the party; in Pennsylvania, they must not vote, for the sake of the party. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Illinois, and other Northern States, —aye, even in the Radical Congress,—negroes are not good enough to hold positions; but in the South they are not only good enough to fill the offices, but to be the predominant race! And this is Radical meanness and hypocrisy—this their love for the negro.

Be that as it may, we join hands with the Republicans of Pennsylvania in proclaiming that *a white man's government* is the one for that State. And, whether they will or no, we tell them that there will and shall, also, be *a white man's government in* NORTH CAROLINA!

DADDY COWLES.—Our old "friend" was considerably disgusted on Monday, at the action of the Convention in his case. He seemed particularly disturbed because the Convention seemed to be influenced by the views of the *Sentinel*, a paper which he had declared *from the Chair*, was without influence and nobody cared for. We judge, however, that Daddy Cowles is in no danger of losing his *per diem*, nor do we think that the Committee appointed will propose to remove him. His disabilities are very great, if he were a Conservative, but his Radicalism covers all his sins. But the *Sentinel* really does not want Daddy Cowles removed. He has been the source of a good deal of innocent fun, and we can see no more difficulty in settling the validity of a Constitution *signed* by him as President, because of his not being registered, than in the validity of the whole proceedings of the body whose President is ineligible. Daddy Cowles need not give himself any concern. He will be allowed to sign the Constitution. A refusal to allow him to do so would go far to confirm the public as to the invalidity of the whole business.

DR. ELLIS' SPEECH.

We conclude, this morning, the publication of Dr. Ellis' speech on the "Negro and Negro Suffrage." The whole appears in the Semi-Weekly. Dr. E. has given the subject a very thorough and able analysis, and his remarks will be read with profit and instruction.

THE FIRES BURNING!

We do not hesitate to say that, within our observation and experience, we have never seen or known a more determined and zealous spirit animating the white men of North Carolina, than prevails at present.—The Conservative Press is hopeful and industrious,—our private advices and correspondence are cheering and buoyant,—and the meetings which are being every where held are large and enthusiastic. We feel already assured of success. The infamous Constitution will be voted down,—and X P G will soon stand for "extinct poor gorilla."

DOWN WITH THE CONSTITUTION.—That is the watch-word of the white men of North Carolina.

THE MONGREL, YESTERDAY.—It will be seen that the "Convention," on yesterday, by a majority of one vote only, determined to make the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court four, instead of two, as at present. The Judiciary Article of the so-called Constitution passed its final reading, as thus amended.

The mongrels showed the cloven foot again, by voting down a proviso, offered by Mr. Durham, that *white children* should not be apprenticed to NEGRO MASTERS, and that NEGRO MEN should not be appointed guardians for *white children*!! Verily are they making for themselves a blacker and more damning record than was ever made by men before. There will be a day of terrible retribution for them!

THE GREAT and paramount issue is: SHALL NEGROES or WHITE MEN RULE NORTH CAROLINA? All other issues are secondary and subordinate, and should be kept so.

Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WADE—IMPEACHMENT—GRANT.

I verily believe that Mr. Wade is at this moment farther from squatting into the Presidential chair than ever before, although he has had his bleared eye fixed upon it for the past few days with unwonted steadfastness. A very earnest impression now exists that the whole affair will end in smoke.

Gen. Grant was at the capitol to day.—His countenance begins to assume the innocent appearance of an unsophisticated and "poor boy at a frolic." He clearly does not understand what is going on, but supposes that all the mighty movements on foot are designed and arranged with special and exclusive reference to his glorification!

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

It is understood that Attorney General Stanbery, Judge Black, Hon. William S. Groesbeck, David Dudley Field, Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, William Evarts, and George T. Curtis will appear on behalf of the President before the High Court of Impeachment. The three first named had a long consultation with the Executive this morning, it is supposed with reference to the approaching trial.—*Washington Express, 7th.*

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE COMPELLED to go to the same schools with NEGROES? That is one of the issues.

The Negro and Negro Suffrage.

SPEECH OF DR. J. R. ELLIS, OF CATAWBA, IN THE "CONVENTION," FEBRUARY, 1868.

(CONCLUDED.)

The State of North Carolina, in the exercise of its sovereign rights as reserved to it by the Federal compact, under the Constitution of the United States and of this State, saw fit to withdraw the privilege of voting from the colored people of the State, on the ground that they had not proved themselves worthy of enjoying such a responsible trust. It was asserted by the delegates to the Convention in 1835, that, as a mass, the free colored population of the State were indolent, shiftless and dishonest, roving about from place to place, as beggars and vagabonds. It was admitted, however, by all parties in the Convention, that there were some honorable exceptions, and there was a disposition, on the part of some of the ablest men in the Convention, to let the worthy still retain the right to vote, where they paid a property tax, as they did in some of the Northern States.—Judge Gaston proposed a qualification of $500; the Hon. Alfred Dockery a qualification of $350. One hundred dollars was proposed, but Dockery and others strongly opposed it, as it was too small. He said $250 was little enough and he could not support $100. Judge Gaston argued that the question before the Convention was not that of giving suffrage to the blacks, but it was that of taking it from those who already enjoyed it. He was inclined to think it ought not to be taken from those who had property to the amount of $500. It is evident that if the proposition had been one of extending the elective franchise to blacks, who never had enjoyed it, he would not have pressed the claims of any, but it was thought that those, who had enjoyed the right, and paid a property tax, would be cut off from representation, and that it would work unjustly in that respect. But it was maintained, on the other hand, that they had no distinct interest to protect, and their general interests would be protected by the general representation of the State, as minors, widows, aliens, &c., &c., are protected who pay a property tax. But when the vote was taken, the measure failed, and all were deprived of the privilege of voting.

The States, at the formation of the government, retaining the right of regulating the elective franchise for themselves, individually, with anxious solicitude considered this question in all its various bearings, in order to arrive at a line of policy that would give the fullest protection to the negro, and at the same time guard the interests of the States from any possibility of being damaged in their material prosperity, or otherwise, by an element wholly different in its nature and inclinations from that of the white man. After years of patient experiment, nearly every State in the Union arrived at a conclusion, that there was a clear distinction between the two races, as to their nature and habits, and that there should be a special provision in the Constitution for the government of the blacks. Consequently, the States, successively, looking to their own interests, abridged or modified their organic laws, in so far as it seemed necessary for that purpose. The local interests of the States being different in many particulars, the result was that there was considerable difference in the arrangements of the laws to suit their several necessities. Some of the States required an educational, and some a property qualification, while many others withdrew the right to vote altogether from the blacks. I believe there are but two or three States in the Union, that require no property qualification for colored voters, though five or six make no distinction on account of color. In those States, however, the number of blacks is so small, that they are not a disturbing element in the political and civil government of the State. For instance, in Vermont, in 1860, there were but eighty, and in New Hampshire but one hundred and ninety.

They are, however, quite troublesome in other respects, and the whites would be more than rejoiced if they could be entirely removed. The efforts now being made by a political party to force, not only an equality of the blacks upon the whites, but to place the government of most of the Southern States under their control, thus reducing the white man to a subordinate position, is, in my judgment, contrary to the laws of nature, and to the spirit and genius of our government. That this movement is wholly without the warrant of the Constitution is not even conceded by its advocates, but their leaders publicly declare it altogether outside of that instrument. If the blacks in the free States of the North have not heretofore been considered by a majority of the people of the State fit to enjoy the right of voting, it ought to be clear to them that the great body of the slaves of the South would certainly be less capable. There are, however, leading Radicals of the North, who try to keep up a show or consistency, who are now urging this measure, and who feign to make it appear that they are doing so on principle and that the blacks are, as a mass, as well qualified to take part in the administration of the government as the whites. Among them I will name Greely, of the New York *Tribune*, and, to illustrate his bare faced inconsistency and want of principle in this matter, produce a short extract from his pen, dated September 22, 1855:

"Most earnestly desiring the enfranchisement of the Afric-American race, we would gladly wean them, at the cost of some additional ill will, from the sterile path of political agitation. They can help win their rights if they will, but not by jawing for them. One negro on a farm which he has cleared or bought, patiently hoeing out a modest, toilsome independence, is worth more to the cause of equal suffrage than three in an Ethiopian (or any other) Convention, clamoring against white oppression with all the fire of a Spartacus. It is not logical conviction of the justice of their claims that is needed, but a prevalent belief that they would form a wholesome and desirable element of the body politic. Their color exposes them to much unjust and damaging prejudice; but if their degradation were but skin-deep, they might easily overcome it. * * * * Of course, we understand that the evil we contemplate is complex and intricate—that the political degradation of the blacks is a cause, as well as a consequence, of their moral debasement. Had they never been enslaved, they would not now be so abject in soul; had they not been so abject they could not have been enslaved. Our aborigines might have been crushed into slavery by overwhelming force; but they could never have been made to live in it. The black man who feels insulted, in that he is called a 'nigger,' therein attests the degradation of his race more forcibly than does the blackguard at whom he takes offence; for negro is no farther a term of opprobrium than the character of the blacks has made it so.

* * * * * * *

The blacks of our State ought to enjoy the common rights of man, but they stand greatly in need of the spirit in which those rights have been won by other races. They will never win them as white men's barbers, waiters, hostlers and bootblacks; that is to say, the tardy and ungracious concession of the right of suffrage, which they may ultimately wrench from a reluctant community, will leave them still the political, as well as social, inferiors of the whites—excluded from all honorable office and admitted to white men's tables only as waiters and plate washers—unless they shall meantime have wrought out, through toil, privation and suffering, an intellectual and essential enfranchisement.

At present, white men dread to be known as friendly to the blacks, because of the never-ending, still-beginning importunities, to help this or that negro object of charity or philanthropy to which such a reputation inevitably subjects them. Nine-tenths of the free blacks have no idea of setting themselves to work except as the hirelings and servitors of white men; no idea of building a church or accomplishing any other serious enterprise, except through beggary of the whites. As a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile and licentious, and their inveterate habit of appealing to white benevolence or compassion, whenever they realize a want or encounter a difficulty, is eminently baneful and enervating. If they could never more obtain a dollar until they shall have earned it, many of them would starve, and some perhaps starve; but, on the whole, they would do better and improve faster than may now be reasonably expected."

Now, Sir, I know that when Mr. Greely penned these lines, he spoke the sentiments of his whole soul in regard to his own and the prevailing opinion of the true character of the negro race. It seems that his patience had almost forsaken him, and that he must let the world know the truth—that his inner man must be made manifest upon this never-ending negro problem. It must be remembered that, at that time, the negroes of New York were making a move to secure to themselves the right of equal suffrage.

His statement is but a plain and fair representation of the moral and material condition of the free negroes of the Northern States. And now he, with all the complacency imaginable, is strongly advocating the policy of an universal negro suffrage in the South, where the negroes have been slaves all their lives. If, as he clearly shows, and as the people of New York have more than once attested, the free negroes of that State were not competent to enjoy the privilege of voting, how is it possible that a nation of slaves should have known any thing about the affairs of Government? They do not know the meaning of the word, nor the purposes of law and order. The terms *Freedom* and *Franchise* are to them incomprehensible, and, as to the obligations of an oath, they know little or nothing; and yet Mr. Greely would thrust upon them, now, all the responsibilities of Government, even into that sacred place—the Jury Box.

He states that, if they had "never been enslaved, they would not now be so abject in soul;" and, after enjoying a state of freedom in the North for many years, admits their unworthiness, and that they have done nothing within themselves to work out their own free salvation, but that they are still a servile and beggarly race of people. How is it possible for Mr. Greely to reconcile the public mind as to his sincerity in this matter? Can there be a speck of principle in it? Can he acknowledge that slavery has done more to elevate the negro than freedom has? If he does that, however, then he is compelled to admit the impossibility of the negro to progress in civilization, for he asserts positively that the cause of their abjectness is from having been held in bondage. I have selected Mr. Greely, as he is a leading representative man of the present policy, and because his popularity as a journalist is universally acknowledged. He, perhaps, has it in his power to do as much for good or evil as any one man. He is represented, also, as being a fair, open and honest man, sincere in his course, always dealing with principle coupled with practical prudence; but it seems to me, and I think it will so appear to everybody, that he has placed himself in a very awkward position in this matter.

I have indulged in these remarks, because these measures are forced upon the people here by a political party, wholly against the will of a majority of the legal voters of the State, and history should hold them to a strict accountability for their treatment of a helpless and subjugated people of their own race, and their utter disregard for the fundamental principles of our Government. It is my honest conviction that such a policy will damage the country greatly, and that its future prospects will be blasted for, at least, a long time to come.

Then, should the people of North Carolina advocate it? They will submit to the powers in the land with as much cheerfulness as possible, but they cannot advocate this policy upon any principle of justice, either to the white man or to the black man, if they believe, as I do, that it will result in the injury and ruin of both.

If it is intended as a punishment, as we are often told it is, by the Radicals, should we go for it? I should, under such circumstances, say not. A man cannot vote for self punishment, or for the punishment of a whole people without discrimination. A man can, from pure, patriotic motives, honorably give up his liberties and even lay down his life, if it becomes necessary to save his people and country, but a man cannot, either in a deliberative body or at the ballot box, vote for his own or his country's degradation and punishment, without incurring the just execrations of the civilized world. If we are guilty of crime, we should be tried, convicted and punished according to the law of the land.

I speak as a Union man; but by this course all will be included, all will suffer together. I have found it so all the time. The Union man lost his property as well as the others. The Union man has fared, and will continue to fare, the same as all the rest, hereafter. We are involved in one common destiny. But sir, whether this policy is intended as a punishment, or not, from the number of blacks in the South, and their present state of ignorance, it would most certainly have the effect of the worst of punishment, that could possibly be inflicted upon the whole people.

Then, in this view of the case, it seems to me that both blacks and whites should oppose its adoption. I cannot but think that those who entertain the ideas that I do, in regard to the propriety of extending the elective franchise to all the colored people at this time, would certainly be justifiable before God and the world in opposing the measure and preventing the infliction of such a punishment upon ourselves, our children and upon generations yet unborn.

I will say again, for myself, that I cannot vote for a measure to overthrow the Constitution of our fathers, (it is admitted by the leaders of the Radical party to be outside of that instrument,) for the purpose of entailing untold troubles upon posterity forever. This measure will certainly result in virtually placing the control of most of the Southern States at the disposal of the blacks, and their few white allies; and if we advocate it here, we advocate the principle every where. This government was made by white men, to be controlled by white men, and is, therefore, a white man's government. I am, nevertheless, willing, perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, that the State shall extend certain privileges to the colored people. The law should guarantee to them the same protection, as it does to the white man. And I am further willing for the State to give all the worthy ones the right to vote, as a matter of grace, under a proper qualification. They are a foreign race of people, wholly distinct from the white race, and it could only be done in a spirit of liberality, for the time being,—holding fast the doctrine that this is a white man's government, and that each State in this Union has the constitutional right to regulate the elective franchise for itself, through the sanction of its regularly qualified electors.

This is the doctrine for every lover of liberty to hold inviolate, and the doctrine that must and will prevail, or the whole form of the government be changed. I am opposed to the blacks having anything to do with making or administering the laws of the country; it will, in my opinion, result in a never ceasing hostility that will ultimately end in the most serious consequences. It is not only for the white race I speak, but it is for the good of the black race also. If the blacks were wise, they would resolve to say to the government that all they wanted was the benefit of the law for their protection, and that, so far as the government was concerned, they would have nothing to do with it—not even to vote, unless the State, in which they resided, so declared by her own qualified electors. Such a course would certainly be greatly to their advantage.

The people of some of the Northern and Western States only give them a qualified suffrage, and many them deny it to the blacks altogether, and this is as far as we ought to go, to represent our people, and what we believe to be for the best interests of our country. Every reasonable man knows that here, where they have just emerged from slavery, they are not competent to the task of governing themselves, much less the white man.

The more I study about this thing, and examine into the history of the two races, the more thoroughly I am convinced of its impracticability. I think the plea maintained by some of the Radicals, that I have talked with, that it is best to accept it, just to get back in the Union, and afterwards throw off the negro, is a mistaken idea. I think we should deal fairly with the colored people, and tell them just what we are and what we are not for, and not deceive them. Then they would have no cause to complain.

Now, Mr. President, I have shown, in the course of my remarks, which are based upon science, history, experience and general observation, such as are familiar to every man, that the colored race is inferior to the white race in many respects; that mentally the race is from 15 to 20 per cent. below the whites; that their motive instincts and habits are about one-fourth slower than the white race; and that their inclinations to acquire wealth, by physical and mental industry, are far behind the white race. Hence, I would ask, by what law of justice can we put the race side by side with the white man in the control of the government? Would there be any *equality* in such a measure? We might as well say that $100, in a joint stock company, should be equal to $1,000 in the control of the company. Each amount is represented by an individual, and, according to this theory of equality, each must have an equal voice in the control of its business.

Now, sir, I do not suppose that any sensible man would contend that it would be equality to reduce the $1000, which represents the white race, to the same weight in the company that the $100, or the black race, had. This kind of equality would certainly contain in itself the elements for its own speedy destruction.

The representation of each race should be in proportion to the intrinsic worth that it bore to the support of the government. If you put this race on an equal representation in numbers with the white race, you simply establish a most ruinous, unjust and oppressive inequality, which reduces the white man below his intrinsic worth in the government and confers upon the black man more than his equal share. This kind of equality, if carried out, must result in the most disastrous consequences to the future harmony and prosperity of the government.

There is another matter that I wish to mention. I do not refer to it in any spirit of prejudice, to insult or hurt the feelings of any one, but simply as a fact that I cannot avoid in the course of my remarks. It is the large amount of crime committed by the black race, compared to that of the white. Their morals are vastly the worse of the two.—Their bad morals and propensities for crime must be, however, attributable to their inferiority and weakness as a race, and, hence, they are no more to blame for it than the white race is for the smaller amount committed by them; but it is self evident that for the white race in the United States now to disregard these facts and inequalities, would be the greatest of crimes, and would entail on posterity a mischief that might never be remedied, but end in amalgamation or extermination, unless a separation of the two races could be effected.

This assertion may appear, to those who have not examined the subject in this relation, as too great an assumption, on my part, to be sustained by truth. I will, therefore, make a single statement, which I think ought to satisfy every reasonable man.

For instance, the number of crimes committed in the 2nd. Military District, from 1st. of January to 30th. Sept. 1867, was 605 by whites and 1308 by blacks. The number of commitments to jail, for the same time, was 904 whites, 2,607 blacks. These figures are taken from an official statement and must be correct. It is seen by them, that the amount of crime committed by the blacks is more than twice as great as that committed by the whites, and, in proportion to the whole number of each class, is still greater, as the white population in the District is larger than that of the black.

It may be said that this cannot be taken as an index to the future—that there should be an allowance for the blacks, just emerged from slavery, and that it will get better after things become more settled. My opinion is, that it will get worse, and that the large amount of crime, now committed by the whites, is over their usual proportion, and is no doubt traceable to the war and the demoralization incident to it.

But, in order to put it beyond cavil, I will cite you to the tables showing the criminal statistics of Massachusetts, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, up to 1850. From the penitentiary table of convicts, it is seen that the average amount of crime is six times greater in these four free States, among the blacks, than among the foreign population, and fifteen times greater among the blacks than the native whites, and three times greater in the State of Massachusetts, where they have had political equality since 1790, than in Ohio, where they never have been made equal to the white man in the exercise of such important trusts. These are facts for delegates to consider.

Where is the man, in view of the foregoing, who will have the audacity to impeach the people of Ohio, and the other great States of the North and West, for voting down a measure, the past Fall, that has worked so badly in all the States, where it has been adopted? They have, in doing so, demonstrated to the world that they are not blind to the great truths taught us by time and experience on this subject.

The amount of crime, in Canada, is from 15 to 20 times greater, on an average, among the blacks, than the whites, as the official court records will show. Now, Sir, it seems to me that there could be no stronger reasons against anything than this against the extension of the elective franchise to the blacks indiscriminately.

There is, in this policy, another danger that stares the country in the face, which should, by all means, if possible, be avoided. It is that of the amalgamation of the races, which would be the sure destruction of both. * * * * * * * *

"THE WARNING."

The condition of Mexico and Peru should be sufficient to guard us against the baneful consequences of the intermixture of distinct and inharmonious races of men. Alike subjugated by the Spaniards, and the negro element introduced into both countries, they set out together on the downward course of the adulteration of blood. And from the mixture of three distinct races there sprang more than twenty Mongrel crosses.

In speaking of their condition, Tschudi, a learned German traveller, remarks: 'As a general rule, it may be fairly said that they unite in themselves all the faults, without any of the virtues, of their progenitors; as men they are generally inferior to the pure races, and, as members of society, they are the worst curse of citizens.'

Anarchy, rapine, unbridled licence and degeneracy are the characteristics of all Mongrel breeds of men. And, yet, in the name of philanthropy, an effort is being made, by the leaders of a powerful organization, to bring about a condition of things which would inevitably result in Mongrelism or extermination."

It is for the white people of this country to determine whether these evils shall be averted. The responsibility is theirs. They cannot avoid it. The issue is plain. It is the choice between white and black, between negroes and white men. No one can be deceived. One party has declared for universal colored suffrage, which leads to amalgamation and black supremacy, while the other is for a white supremacy.

I admit, Sir, that some few of the blacks are sufficiently intelligent to exercise the right of suffrage, and that some few of the whites are not capable of exercising it intelligently. It may then be asked, why make the distinction? I answer that both are exceptions to the general rule, and therefore cannot be as sure a guide as the race itself. Yet, as I have before stated, I am willing for the State to indulge the worthy blacks in the right, as a further experiment only, which might induce a greater number of them to become industrious.

The number of pure blacks that attain to any notoriety whatever for intelligence and industry is extremely small, compared to the whole black population. It is true the mulattoes are more shrewd and intelligent, but, as stated by Tschudi, "they unite in themselves all the faults without any of the virtues of their progenitors." It is said by some that the blacks ought not to pay any tax, if excluded from voting. This seems to me to be an erroneous idea. If their children are to be educated, they should pay tax for that, and also for the protection that the law gives them and to help defray the great expense incurred by the country by the large amount of crime committed by their race. We need not, however, trouble ourselves about the taxes to come from this source, if the present indications are any guide for us in the future. In this State but 33,000 listed, where 48,000 should have listed, and, from the best information that I have been able to get, not much more than half this number paid, and the most of this tax was secured through the employer, as required by act of the Legislature; and the listed for the most part was owing to the same cause.

It seems to me that what I have said on this subject ought to furnish sufficient reason to doubt the propriety of the policy, all of which is traceable to the same primary cause—the ethnology of the colored race.

Mr. President, I must close my remarks on this very important subject, though I am not much more than half through with what I at first desired and intended to say, but I dislike to take up so much time of the Convention.

The reasons, sir, that I have offered against the propriety of carrying out this policy, are to me convincing, and, from honest convictions of conscience and duty to my State and country, shall control my vote.

SHALL MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES and WHITES—*amalgamation*,—be allowed? That is one of the issues.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHING NOTICE

I EXPECT TO PUT IN MY SEINE AT MY Fishery, in Blount's Creek, Beaufort County, about the 15th inst. I hope, therefore, to be able to supply my customers and the public with Herrings, &c., on good terms.

W. A. BLOUNT.
Blount's Creek, N. C., March 11—2w

Solicitor for the 3rd District.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE W. T. FAIRCLOTH, Esq., a candidate for the Solicitorship of the 3rd Judicial Circuit.
March 11—4t

For Rent.

THE Residence of the late Dr. W. W. Gray situated in the Eastern part of Raleigh. Two acres of land attached, with fine GARDEN. Terms moderate. Apply to
March 11—tf P. F. PESCUD.

IMPORTANT SALE!!

PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT ENTERED into between THOMAS D. HOGG and SAMUEL BOWLAND, on the 24th. day of January, 1867, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 18th. day of March, a tract of land called FAIRY KNOWE, situated two miles from Raleigh, on the Newbern Road, adjoining the lands of John W. B. Watson and Richard B. Haywood, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES

with all the houses, out houses, &c., for a farm. TERMS CASH. For particulars, apply to FOWLE & BADGER.

B. C. BADGER, Agent
March 7, td for T. D. HOGG.

FOR SALE.

ANOTHER lot of those delightful CIGARS, "La Bouquet," "Tres Reinas" and "Legatimedad"

W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-166-tf

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FINE WHITE MEAL, CORN, FLOUR AND RYE.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb 25—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale low.

100 Choice Maryland hams.
At TONNOFFSKI'S
Feb 3-150-tf

N. C. Herrings.

SOUND and good, at $5 per Bbl. Also, No. 1 Shore Mackerel.
Feb 3-152-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR RENT.

THE BOYLAN HOUSE AND LOT, ON HILLSboro Street, with ten rooms, all furnished.—Possession given 1st. March. The furniture in the house could be bought on 6 months time, with note and good security for rent and furniture

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers & Comm. Merchants.
Feb 21-165-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY
500 lbs Family Lard in Kegs
TONNOFFSKI'S
Feb 3-150-tf

N. C. Walnuts.

25 BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior flavor.
Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

A NEW ARRIVAL

COFFEES, TEAS AND SPICES.

Old Gov. Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees.
Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Feb 17-162-tf Fayetteville St.

Mullets, Mullets.

FOR sale by the Barrel, on consignment, by
Feb 21-165-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

SWEET MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
Just received.
Mar. 6—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BITTING'S WHISKEY.
In 5 and 10 gallon kegs
W. H JONES & CO.,
Mar 5—tf Commission Merchants.

ANDREWS' FAMILY GROCERY.

Here you find any article of Family Groceries you desire. No. 1 articles sold for cash only at small advance. Apply at
Mar 5—tf ANDREWS'.

Salt! Salt!

8,000 SACKS OF SALT, DIRECT IMportation from Liverpool, for sale by
WILLARD BROS.,
27, 28 and 29 North Water St.,
Dec. 10—196-3m Wilmington.

MISCELLANEOUS

1868 — 1868

SPRING TRADE.

IT AFFORDS US PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the PUBLIC that we are now receiving our

SPRING STOCK OF GOODS.

Our assortment will be constantly replenished from day to day.

Our purchases are made with great care and discrimination and for CASH. Therefore, we are prepared to offer the greatest inducements to CASH BUYERS.

REMEMBER OUR MOTTOES:

"*Quick Sales and small Profits.*"
"*The best of Goods at the Lowest of Prices.*"
"*Honesty in dealing the best Policy.*"
"*We attend to our own Business.*"

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

GENT'S SPRING HATS.

20 DOZEN White, Drab and Black HATS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

500 YARDS N. C. CASSIMERE, for Gents and Boys.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

For Sale.

NICE WHITE CORN MEAL.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan. 17—146-tf

POTATOES!

Jackson White Potatoes, Peach Blow Potatoes, Dykeman Potatoes, Mercer Potatoes, selected for planting, and for sale cheap by,
Feb. 29—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

N. C. POTATOES AND APPLES
To-day receiving by
Feb. 29—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

WINTER OATS!

50 bushels Winter Oats to-day received.
Feb. 29—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PLASTER! PLASTER!

TO FARMERS.

We are now grinding at our Mills, 500 tons Nov. Scotia PLASTER, for agricultural purposes, which will be sold very low.

A. P. GRICE,
Union Car Works, Portsmouth, Va.
A. M. McPHEETERS, Agt.,
Mar 3—tf Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FANCY GOODS
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

WHITE PEPPER.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES AND OYSTERS At TONNOFFSKI'S.

COX'S GELATINE.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

JELLIES, JELLIES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CATSUPS AND SAUCES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

SARDINES, SARDINES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

FIGS, CURRANTS, CITRON AND RAISINS.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

FINE WINES, ALES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
March 2—tf

20 BBLS. No. 1. FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving
At
Feb 3-150-tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

Flour in Sacks!

FORTY SACKS N. C. Family Flour, in store and for sale by
Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SHOES, made in Salem. Come and see them! Cheap and well made best material.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 25—tf Auc. & Com Merchants.

CROCKERY AND CHINA WARE.

20 Crates well assorted Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, &c. Tea and Dinner Sets.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

Cheese, Cheese.

I AM TO-DAY RECEIVING a consignment of Cheese, which I will sell cheap for cash.
Feb 26—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COLGATE & CO'S
GERMAN
ERASIVE SOAP,
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.
For sale by all Grocers.
Jan. 22—i3m

FRESH PEACHES!!

50 dozen 3 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4.00 per doz.
15 " 6 lb., " (2qt.) $8.00 " "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again.

Apply to
E. H. POGUE,
Feb 19-164-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

FAMILY FLOUR.

25 bbls. Family Patapsco.
25 " Superfine
25 " Family N. C.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

JUST RECEIVED.

500 lbs. Mountain Butter.
Mar 5—tf At DOUGLAS BELL'S.

N. C. IRISH POTATOES.
For sale low by
Mar 5—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

5 BBLS. RYE WHISKEY.
5 bbls. Corn Whiskey.
On consignment and for sale low, to close out.
Mar 9—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

BACON AND LARD.

5,000 lbs. Baltimore Sides.
2,000 " " Shoulders.
1,500 " Sugar cured Hams.
5,000 " Family Lard in 10, 25, and 50 lb packages. At
Mar 9—tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

... square ... 1 inches, or 1 inches. ... $1,00
... 6c
... 3,00
... 5,00
... 8,50
... 8,00
... 10,00
... 12,00
... 6,00
... 14,00
... 7,00
... 25,00
... 10,00
... 75,00

... 10 nonpareil lines or less, ... only for six months.

All advertisements of cards must be changed in ... three months. Contracts for ... three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted in or near special place, will be charged ... higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates ... corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to advance the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

Conservative County Ticket.

FOR THE SENATE
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
J. P. H. RUSS,
JESSE A. NORRIS,
REUBEN FLEMING,
J. J. OVERBY.

FOR SHERIFF.
DAVID LEWIS.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.
J. J. FERRELL.

SENTINEL FOR CONVENTION.

Our friends who subscribed for the *Sentinel*, during the Convention, are admonished that that body proposes to adjourn in a few days. Those who desire to continue it longer, will please renew at once.

Those who send us $1 more will be entitled to the Daily three months from the beginning of their subscription.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The Weekly *Sentinel*, during the canvass, will be made a vigorous and earnest campaign paper for the Conservative cause. We invite our friends to send us clubs at the following rates:

Clubs of ten for Weekly Sentinel for 3 months, $4, cash in advance.
Clubs of twenty for Weekly Sentinel for 3 mo $7.50 cash in advance.

A greater number at same rates of discount.

Every Conservative is constituted an Agent to send us clubs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Fishing Notice: Wm. A. Blount, Blount's Creek, Beaufort County.

A Residence in the Eastern part of Raleigh for rent: Apply to P. F. Pescud.

W. T. Faircloth, Esq., is announced as a Candidate for the Solicitorship in the 3rd Judicial Circuit.

ORANGE.—The Conservatives of this old county were to hold a meeting at Hillsboro, on yesterday, for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, &c. The Hons. William A. Graham, John Kerr and James M. Leach, and other able speakers, were expected to be present. We shall doubtless be able to furnish an account of the meeting, to-morrow. The work goes bravely on!

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—We learn, by passengers on yesterday afternoon's train, from the West, that a serious disturbance occurred, on Tuesday last, between the negro laborers employed on the Western Extension, 9 miles beyond Morganton, and their overseers. One of the employers being absent, the overseer of one of the squads discovered a spirit of mutiny among the hands, instigated by a negro, from this city, formerly the property of Wm. Askew, Esq. He ordered them to their work, but, being very insolently met, he struck one of them, when the whole gang made aggressive demonstrations. The other overseer, a Northern man, perceiving this, started to his aid, when his gang made after him with their spades, shovels, &c. He immediately ordered them to their work, at the same time drawing his pistol. On their still advancing towards him, he shot one of them dead. They still advancing, he retreated to his shanty, and fired again,—wounding two others; when they dispersed and fled.

The military, learning the facts, approved of the course of the overseer, and have since been in pursuit of the fugitives, compelling them to return to their work.

ALBEMARLE SOUND.—We learn that very extensive arrangements are being made for shad and herring fishing on Albemarle Sound, and its tributary rivers, this Spring. The prospect is good for a profitable fishing season, and we hope that our people will meet with great success.

DUPLIN.—The meeting of the Conservatives of Duplin, at Kenansville, on Saturday last, was a great success. We learn, from the Wilmington *Journal*, that "between one thousand and fifteen hundred people were in attendance from Duplin, Onslow and Sampson counties. The platform and candidates of the party were enthusiastically endorsed.

The speeches of Cols. Cowan and Devane, of Wilmington, and Mr. Strong, of Goldsboro', are spoken of in most exalted terms.—The enthusiasm which the speakers excited was very great, and has had the effect of arousing the people to the importance of the issues of the canvass. It is said to have been the most successful political meeting ever held in the county."

CONSERVATIVE MEETINGS.

ALAMANCE.—An immense meeting of the Conservatives of this county was held at Graham, on the 3rd. Thos. M. Hall, Esq., presided, and Messrs. J. L. Scott and Zeb. T. Dickey were Secretaries. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. The fact of Gov. Vance's declension having been announced, it was received with expressions of profound regret, and a resolution was adopted, expressing a preference for the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden as the candidate for Governor.

Eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by the Hons. R. Y. McAden and S. P. Hill, Capt. Jas. E. Graham and J. E. Boyd, Esq.

The following gentlemen were appointed a County Executive Committee:

Graham—A H Boyd, Jas T Hunter, R Hanna.
Cobie's—L S Boone.
Patterson's—J A J Patterson.
Gum Grove—Wm Holmes.
McPherson's—W Workman.
Newlin's—Cicsly Moore.
Melville—D W Kerr.
Shallow Ford—Dr G D Cobb.
Morton's—B F Morton.
Faucette's—Dr J A Graham.
Pleasant Grove—Sam'l Crawford.
Sandy Cross—A Murray, Jr.
Company Shops—Dr D H Montgomery.
Thompson's—James Newlin.

And the following District Committees, viz:

Graham—T C Foust, J L Scott and Barney May.
Cobie's—W. E Holt, Phillip Crawford and J M Patterson.
Gum Grove—D B Thompson, Alfred Isley and Jerry Garrett.
Newlin's—Wm Lewis, S Robinson and J W Stockard.
McPherson's—J J McPherson, Alex Russell and Jacob Foust.
Melville—Dr Alex Wilson, Capt W Johnston and Dr Walker.
Shallow Ford—Berry Davidson, J B Ireland and Peter Somers.
Morton's—J Gilliam, A B Tarpley, Jno Tapscott.
Faucette's—J G Dickey, B F Fonville and C G Garrison.
Pleasant Grove—J S Vincent, J W Lea and Green Tate.
Sandy Cross—B F White, C Sellars and John W Bason.
Company Shops—A C McAlister, Thos Tate and J G Moore.
Thompson's—Wm Parris, Pat Thompson Sr., T Morrow.

Twenty-five delegates were appointed to attend a District Convention, should one be called.

RUTHERFORD.—The white men of Rutherford had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Rutherfordton, on the 2nd. instant. Dr. J. L. Rucker presided, and Captain R. A. Shotwell and Dr. J. B. Twitty acted as Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted providing for a thorough organization of the white men of the county opposed to radicalism, and inviting the Hons. Z. B. Vance and B. S. Gaither to address the people of the county at a mass meeting to be held on the 16th. inst. The meeting was addressed by Jos. S. Carson, Esq., and the Rev. Daniel May, both efforts being received with applause.

BRUNSWICK.—A meeting of the Conservatives of this county was held at Smithville, on the 2nd. Dr. W. G. Curtis presided and Rev. W. M. D. Moore acted as Secretary.—The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. D. J. Devane, Swift Galloway, J. W. Ellis, D. C. Allen, and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a County Executive Committee appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

North West—Joseph Green, Samuel R Chinnes, Henry J. Byrd.
Town Creek—Dr F W Potter, Thomas M Williams, John N. Bennett.
Smithville—J W Galloway, G W Swain, G W Pugh.
Lockwood's Folly—A Brown, Dr A T Tolson, Wallace Styron.
Shallotte—D K Bennett, S B Stanaland, Sam'l Bell.
Waccamaw—John B Gause, G K Andrews, J H Hughes.

THE SHERIFFALTY OF WAKE.

It will be seen, by the subjoined cards, that a change has been made in the Conservative County Ticket, by which R. K. Ferrell, Esq., retires from the candidacy for the Sheriffalty, and David Lewis, Esq., takes his place. This has been deemed advisable, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case. Mr. Ferrell, the nominee, patriotically withdraws from the canvas, in order to reconcile existing differences, and Mr. Ray, who has been announced, by friends, as an independent candidate also, in a very proper spirit declines being such.

David Lewis, who is now the only Conservative candidate in the field, is one of our most estimable citizens. He is universally and deservedly popular, and, if he has an enemy, anywhere, we have never heard of it. He is perfectly true on the great question, and will receive such a vote in Wake as any man might be proud of.

To my Fellow-Citizens of Wake County:

Grateful for the compliment extended to me, by the meeting of my fellow-citizens on the 5th ult., in naming me as their candidate for Sheriff, I am, nevertheless, compelled to decline an acceptance of the nomination.

Circumstances arising since that meeting, unforeseen by myself, necessarily oblige me to do this. Thanking you again for your confidence, I assure you that there is nothing in my power, I will not at all times do, to promote your true interest and prosperity. RUFUS K. FERRELL.

RALEIGH, March 11th, 1868.

TO THE VOTERS IN WAKE COUNTY:

RUFUS K. FERRELL, Esq., the nominee of the meeting held here on the 5th. inst., having declined to canvass, and being solicited by many voters from all sections of the County, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

Born in your midst, known to most of you, and believing that I can perform the duties of the office satisfactorily to every one, I shall do my best to beat the Radical nominee, and am persuaded, by many of both parties, that I shall succeed.

DAVID LEWIS.

March 11th: 1868.

SERGEANT BATES, who is carrying the United States Flag on foot from Vicksburg to Washington, in order to show to the world that the people of the South are not the terrible enemies, to the old government that they are represented to be, will reach this city before long. Let's give the Sergeant an ovation!

The "Constitutional Convention," (So-called.)

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, March 9, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to office was taken up and considered.

Mr. Pool called the previous question upon the 1st and 2nd sections of the report, comprising the article on Suffrage.

The call was sustained, and the article passed its second reading, by a vote of yeas 62, nays 19.

Mr. Pool moved the adoption of the 1st section of the article on Eligibility to office. The section was read and adopted.

Section 2d: Hood, (negro,) moved to strike out, in the 3d line, all after the words "Almighty God."

Candler offered the 1st, 2d and 4th exceptions of his minority report, as a substitute for this section. He thought that they would not carry out the reconstruction acts, without they disfranchised the leading rebels,—such men as Vance and others.

Mr. Pool opposed this substitute and hoped it would be voted down. The Virginia Convention had adopted a policy like the one proposed by Mr. Candler, and they were daily receiving telegrams from Washington telling them they must reconsider.—The Constitution of Alabama was voted down, on account of its proscription in this matter.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, said that he would not vote for any measure that proscribed any man.

Mr. Watts also spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. Parker opposed the substitute. He said that such a policy would drive men from the Republican party; and, besides, it looked a little hard, that we should be *harder on our own color than the colored men were.*

Hood, (negro,) withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Pool called the previous question.—The call was sustained, and the question recurring on Mr. Candler's substitute, the yeas and nays were called for and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Candler, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) Graham, of Montgomery, Hayes, of Robeson, Kinney, Logan, Mann, May, Marshall, Morton, Newsom, Ragland, Rentrow, Rhodes, Rose and Welker.

NAYS.—Messrs. Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott, Baker, Benbow, Blume, Bradley, Bryan, Carey, (negro,) Clarry, (negro,) Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Eppes, (negro,) Etheridge, Forkner, George, Glover, Grant, of Northampton, Gunter, Hare, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Hay, Heaton, Highsmith, (negro,) Hobbs, Hodnett, Hoffler, Hollowell, Holt, Hyman, (negro,) Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Lee, (negro,) Legg, Lennon, Long, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Nicholson, Parker, Parks, Pierson, (negro,) Pool, Read, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Turner and Watts.

The section, as reported, was then adopted, and the article, as a whole, was put on its passage and adopted, by a ballot of yeas 51, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Pool, the 3d reading of the report was made the special order for 7½ o'clock to-morrow night.

On motion of Mr. Rodman, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up and considered; and after some immaterial amendments, it passed its second reading—yeas 64, nays 12.

Mr. Rodman moved to take up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, pertaining to Justices of the Peace. The report was read, and finally adopted by a vote of yeas 57, nays 6.

On motion, the 3rd reading of this article was made the special order for to-morrow morning, 10½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Aydlott, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 10, 1868.

Convention called to order at the usual hour.

L. D. Hall, from Sampson, came forward, was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Hayes, of Robeson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported an ordinance to change the manner of the payment of the capital stock of the Western Railroad.

By the same, from the same committee, another ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the various reports from the Committee on Internal Improvements were made the special order for to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Daniel, from the committee appointed to examine and report upon the Durham-Ashley affair, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Report accepted and matter lies over.

Mr. Laflin, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Affairs, submitted a report favorable to an ordinance establishing a Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien Law. Lies over.

THE SPECIAL ORDER,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, was next taken up and considered.

Section 1st was read, when Mr. Pool moved to strike out all down to the word "and," in the 6th line. He opposed the abolishment of the distinctions between sections at law and suits in equity.

Mr. Tourgee hoped the amendment would be voted down. He thought that all such distinctions should be abolished. He said that all the ground had been gone over once, and the sense of the Convention had been taken in the matter, and it had decided to abolish all such distinctions, and it was a useless consumption of time to enter into an elaborate argument upon a matter already decided.

The question recurred upon Mr. Pool's amendment, which was put to a vote and lost; and the section, as reported, was adopted.

Sections 2 to 7, inclusive, were, with some slight amendments, adopted.

In section 8, Mr. Rodman moved to strike out "two associates Justices" and insert "4," and to add to the section a provision, that the General Assembly may decrease the number, whenever necessary.

Mr. Durham protested against this amendment, as a mere party measure, to provide places for pets, to be supported by a people already impoverished, and ground down by heavy taxes. He said that you (the Radicals) have created enough useless and unnecessary offices, in all conscience. Why should two more Judges be added? The three that we now have always performed all their work in a manner that has placed the Supreme Court of this State as high as that of any State in the Union. The present Court was occupied about a third of their time, and yet a cry comes up here, now, that they are overworked. Why not put three on now, and authorize the Legislature to increase the number, whenever it shall become necessary? I am opposed even to empowering the Legislature to increase the number, but if you are so particular about the matter, why not follow that plan and not increase the number, when it is notoriously well known to every one, (and I believe even the present Judges themselves agree in the matter) that two additional Judges are totally useless?

I brand this as a party measure, merely gotten up to give certain party pets a pull at the public teat. Yes, sir, you are creating these offices to support men, who have no other means probably of support than that which your party will wring from our impoverished people to maintain them.—This is an outrage upon the people, and a policy so mean, springing from a vicious purpose, deserves the scorn of every honest man.

Mr. Cowles protested against the increase of the number, as the party would be charged with having done so merely to provide warm berths for certain men.

Mr. Rodman spoke for some time in advocacy of his amendment; when the question recurred upon Mr. Rodman's amendment.

The yeas and nays, being demanded on its passage, were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aydlott, Baker, Benbow, Bradley, Candler, Congleton, Cox, Dowd, Duckworth, Durham, Etheridge, Forkner, French, of Rockingham, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, George, Glover, Gunter, Hay, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hoffler, Hollowell, Holt, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Lennon, Long, May, McCubbins, Mullbush, Nance, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Read, Rose, Sanderlin, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Teague, Trogden, Tucker, Turner and Williams, of Wake.

The section, as amended, was then adopted.

Sections 9 to 16 were adopted.

In section 17, Mr. Durham offered the following proviso and asked the yeas and nays, *which were refused him:*

Provided, That white orphan children shall not be bound as apprentices to COLORED MASTERS; and no colored person shall be appointed guardian for a WHITE WARD.

The amendment was VOTED DOWN, and the section, as it stood, was adopted.

The remaining sections were then adopted, and the article passed its 3rd reading by a ballot of yeas 81, nays 19 (the Conservatives all voting against it.)

On motion of Mr. Welker, the report of the Committee on Punishments, Penal Institutions and Public Charities, was taken up, and the article passed its 3d reading by a party vote of yeas 80, nays 11.

Mr. French, of Bladen, called up his ordinance in regard to the intimidation of voters.

The ordinance was read.

Mr. Rodman moved to strike out the words "by threats and otherwise."

After a great deal of debate, on motion of Mr. Tourgee, it was referred to a select committee of three, to be reported upon by Thursday next.

After some further unimportant matters, the Convention adjourned until 7½ o'clock, P. M.

SHALL WHITE MEN BE ENROLLED in the MILITIA with NEGROES,—*perhaps under negro officers?* That is one of the issues.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,
is often the result.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For **Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 28—60-eod4m.

JUST RECEIVED AT M. ROSENBAUM'S 75 Pieces, the choicest Brands, of BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
To be sold at lowest market rates
Feb 18-163-tf

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.
A Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb 1-149-daw3m.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, GREATLY FACILITATES the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to your Infants.
We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED in a single instance to EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtue. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.
Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.
OFFICES:
215 Fulton Street, New York.
205 High Holborn, London, England.
141 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada.
Aug. 30—30-eod6m

MISCELLANEOUS

J. A. McDONALD, OF CHATHAM, AT the request of many friends, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth (Metropolitan) Congressional District.
Feb. 28 - te

Crackers, Crackers.
FRESH Crackers to-day receiving by
Feb 21-165-tf BODDIE & BELL.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
To be sold cheap, rich Blue Apple Cheese; also Factory Cheese. W. H. JONES & CO.
Mar 5—tf Commission Merchants.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT of Fresh Peaches, canned in N. C., at $4 per dozen. Sweet and nice. W. H. JONES & CO.
Mar 5—tf Commission Merchants.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Noon Dispatches.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March, 10, M.

Sterling 9½. Gold 140. Mississippi bonds 97½. Tennessees, ex-coupons, 67; new 64½ Virginias 83½.

Cotton quiet and drooping—25@25½.

Turpentine, 72½@73. Common Rosin 3,80; strained 3,80@3,40

LIVERPOOL, March 10 M.

Cotton quiet and steady.

LONDON, March 10, M.

Consols 93½@93¾.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, March 10, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Returns received strongly indicate the re-election of Harriman (Republican) by an increased majority.

WASHINGTON, March 10, P. M.

Several dispatches from Concord from Radical and Democratic sources, indicate that the Radicals have carried the state by about 3 000. We have no figures yet, at half past eight.

CONCORD, N. H. 6, P. M

Twenty-seven towns give Harriman 6,080; Sinclair 6,437. Democratic gain 124.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 10, P. M.

House—The Reconstruction Committee reported the following:

"WHEREAS, the people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled an Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and the Acts supplementary thereto, have formed a Constitution of State Government which is Republican in form; and, whereas, at an election held, commencing on the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the loyal voters of said State, voting at said election, voted for the adoption of said Constitution:

Therefore, be it resolved, &c., That the said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted as one of the States of these United States of America, and shall be entitled to representation in Congress, as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble to this Act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the 39th Congress and known as Article 14th.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and be admitted to the Union, upon the following conditions, to-wit: That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and Congress shall have power to repeal any act of said State Legislature, in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this act."

Ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

A Bill selling lands in the South Carolina Islands passed. It confirms Lincoln's instructions to the tax collectors in 1863.

The Committee on Freedmen's affairs introduced a bill, continuing the Freedmen's Bureau one year, and authorizing the Secretary of War to re-establish it, where it is discontinued.

A communication from Grant, relating to the New Orleans removals, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Adjourned.

Senate.—A resolution was passed, admitting to the galleries, by ticket, during the trial.

Consular Appropriation Bill passed. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10, P. M.

Full cabinet, to-day, including Thomas, Secretary of War.

The President has ordered Grant to send him no communication, through Stanton.

Samuel Strong was arrested on a requisition of the Governor of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice. Judge Fisher, before whom he was brought on a *habeas corpus*, after a short discussion, decided to release the prisoner on two grounds: 1st. Because Virginia is not a State in the Union,—that the proclamations of the President, and, more particularly, Congress, by its legislation, have expressly refused to recognize Virginia and the other Southern States as forming States in the Union—that the requisition of Gov. Pierpoint cannot be recognized under the act of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice, as an act of executive authority of a State of the United States.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 10.

The 20th of April has been set apart for the election of all civil and municipal officers in the State, as well as for the vote on the Constitution.

Hon. Ben Hill spoke, to-day, to an audience of over 2,000 persons. He bitterly opposed ratification and denounced the Convention. There was much enthusiasm.

The "Old North State" Arousing!

LARGE CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, March 10, P. M.

There is an immense gathering of the Conservatives at the Theatre this evening. A large number failed to obtain seats. The dress circle was crowded with ladies.

Hon. Hugh Waddell presided.

Speeches were made by Messrs Geo. V. Strong, Col. R. H. Cowan and Judge S. J. Person.

It was the largest political meeting that has been held in Wilmington for many years. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The news from New Hampshire produced considerable gloom, but was not unexpected by those who had watched the progress of the canvass in that State.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 10, P. M.

Cotton less active—a shade lower; closing steady, under favorable Liverpool advices. Sales of 2 100 bales at 25@25½.

Spirits Turpentine 73½@74.

BALTIMORE, March 10, P. M.

Cotton steady at 25.

Flour firm and active. Superfine 9,50@11; Extra 11@12.

WILMINGTON, March 10, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine nominal, 67 Rosin—lower grades in good demand; strained and No. 2, 2,40; No. 1, 3,50. Tar steady, 2,30

Cotton—middling 25½.

COL. HALL IN ONSLOW.

Col. E. D. Hall, of this city, the Conservative candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed the citizens of Onslow county at the Court House in Jacksonville on Tuesday last. A large number of persons assembled to hear him and listened with profound attention and manifest approbation to the whole of his speech, which occupied in its delivery something over an hour. He reviewed the revolutionary action of the Radical Congress, and presented to the minds of the people with great force the humiliations forced upon them from this quarter since the war. He also showed, in all their enormity, the acts of the Mongrel Convention, now in session at Raleigh, sitting in judgment upon the liberties of the people.

This effort of Col. Hall will accomplish a vast deal of good. The people of Onslow are thoroughly aroused to the work before them, and manifest an eagerness for the political fray they are shortly to engage in, which speaks well for the "life in the old land yet." They are decided, almost to a man, to do all in their power to throw back the villainous Constitution to be submitted to them into the very teeth of the mongrel hordes, as a worthless and rotten piece of parchment.—*Wil. Journal.*

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c. BY WILSON & SHORER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	50c
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	28
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	25
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	25
" Lexington at Graham	50
" " Lexington, old	18
" " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	7
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	25
" " " (new)	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	25
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
Oct. 26-209-3m

Greensboro QUOTATIONS FOR N. C. BANK NOTES!

BUYING RATES AT BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

CORNER OF WEST MARKET AND SOUTH ELM STS., IN TATE BUILDING.

Bank of N. C.	50c
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	28
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	25
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	25
" Lexington at Graham	50
" " Lexington, old	18
" " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	6
" Yanceyville	3c
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old	25
" " " new	12
Miners & Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	25
Greensboro Mutual	07

Any Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted for, on day of receipt, at highest market rate, and if prices given are not satisfactory, the notes will be returned.

We sell Drafts on Principal Northern Cities,
AND ALSO ON EUROPE.

DEAL IN GOLD AND SILVER, BULLION, MUTILATED AND BROKEN BANK CURRENCY, U. S. BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, REVENUE STAMPS, NICKEL,
receive deposits, and conduct the business of an incorporated Bank.
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED.
Feb 24-167-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. PULLIAM, President.
W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

W. R. GULICK, Cashier.
C. J. IREDELL, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

PRICE CURRENT FEB. 7, 1868.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	30
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old,)	18
" (new,)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	22
" North Carolina	50
" Roxboro'	50
" Thomasville	00
" Wadesboro'	24
" Washington	7
" Yanceyville	3
" Wilmington	25
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	25
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	35
" " " (new)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	35

Jan 16-135-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	50
" Cape Fear	26½
" Charlotte	29
" Lexington, at Graham	74
" Roxborough	61
" Wadesborough	25
" Thomasville	60
" Wilmington	26
" Commerce	17
" Washington	8
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	25
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	138
Silver	130
Old Coupons	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	50
Exchange on New York	¼

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@22½
" BALT. & WESTERN	16@20
LEAF ON HOOF	08@10
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	25@40
COTTON	14@15½
CHICKENS, Spring,	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 30@1 40
COFFEE	25@40
EGGS	25@30
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 25@1 50
HURRIGOS	06 00@10
HIDES—Green	8c per lb.
" Dry	13½@15
HAY	1 12@125 per cwt.
LARD	14@20
MEAL	1 35@1 50
MOLASSES	55@75
NAILS	7½@10
PEAS—Stock	1 25@1 50
" White	1 90@2 00
POTATOES—Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	75@1 00
RAG	04@05
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@13½
VINEGAR	35@75
MULLETS	00 50@7 00

REMARKS.

Cotton in good demand, with upward tendency. Sold yesterday (Tuesday) at 25.

ORANGES AND LEMONS. At TONNOFFSKI'S.

MISCELLANEOUS

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THE GROWTH OF 1867!

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF Fresh Garden Seed of all kinds, the growth of 1867, from the SEED NURSERY OF DAVID LANDRETH & SON, BLOOMSDALE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA. These seed are warranted *fresh and genuine*,—are neatly put in papers, and will be sold at 10 cents each paper or 3 papers for 25 cts.
Apply at N. G. Bookstore.
J. H. ENNIS,
Feb 4-151. Bookseller.

FOR 1868!

A NEAT ALMANAC, CONTAINING A FARM and Kitchen Garden Calendar for each month in the year, and other valuable information for gardening will be given to each purchaser.
J. H. ENNIS,
Feb 4-151-tf Bookseller.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF OUR SUPply of GARDEN SEED for 1868, grown in 1867, all of which we warrant of the best kinds.
WILLIAMS & LANDRETH,
Feb. 17-162-tf Booksellers, Raleigh, N. C.

1868. 1868.

SPRING TRADE.

TIN WARE AT WHOLESALE.

A LARGE LOT OF TIN WARE ON HAND and constantly making, which will be sold at NEW YORK PRICES!
Material good and workmanship unsurpassed.
The undersigned is conducting a NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE, and asks the co-operation of Southern Merchants. He is by availing himself of the best and most improved machinery prepared to fill all orders for TIN WARE, and can make the supply equal to the demand.
Send me your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
I will take any kind of good produce in exchange for Tin Ware and particularly want, at best prices, **Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper and Brass** and will pay cash for same, when preferred.
Send for a Price List and compare with your Northern Bills—I WILL TRADE FAIR.
I will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of **Cooking Stoves**, Bone's Patent and others of best make, and will sell right.
E. H. POGUE,
Feb 3-150 tf Hillsboro N. C.

1868. Hardware Trade 1868.

ON HAND.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, Silver Plated Castors, Sweeds and Refined Iron, Cast and Blister Steel, Garden Tools
ALSO
Cut and Finishing Nails, Cooking Stoves, furnished complete, Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Shoe Lasts and Pegs. J. BROWN
Raleigh, Feb. 27—tf With Hart & Lewis.

King of the South Plows!

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

I AM HAVING MANUFACTURED, AND INtend to keep, a supply of the best, cast iron plows in the State, which I call the KING OF THE SOUTH,—using three points on the same plow, two of which are reversible, making them equal to five points. I refer to a large number of gentlemen, that have been using the plows in this and the adjoining counties.
ALSO,
Family Groceries, Sole and Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings &c.
Always in store for sale as low as the lowest, for cash or country produce.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

State Conservative Convention,

At Raleigh, Feb. 5th and 6th, 1868.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. THOS BRAGG, Raleigh, *Chairman.*

RESIDENT COMMITTEE AT RALEIGH.

Hon A S Merrimon.
" Daniel G Fowle.
Gen W R Cox.
Seaton Gales, Esq.
J P H Rue, Esq.
M A Bledsoe, Esq.
R C Badger, *Secretary.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon W N H Smith, Hertford.
William A Moore, Chowan.
Mills L Eure, Gates.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Henry R Bryan, Craven.
Geo V Strong, Wayne.
Thos S Kenan, Duplin.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon Geo Howard, Edgecombe.
Jos J Davis, Franklin.
Gen M W Ransom, Northampton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon J M Leach, Davidson.
Livingston Brown, Caswell.
Jas T Morehead, Jr., Guilford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Col E D Hall, New Hanover.
Archibald McLean, Cumberland.
Hon Thos S Ashe, Anson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R F Armfield, Wilkes.
W M Robbins, Rowan.
Hon J H Wilson, Mecklenburg.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Pinto Durham, Cleaveland.
A C Avery, Burke.
M L McCorkle, Catawba.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R M Stokes, Beaconsfield.
Cassius Gudger, Macon.
W L Love, Haywood.

National Democratic Convention.

DELEGATES.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith,
Gen. W. R. Cox,
W. A. Wright, Esq.,
Jno. F. Hoke, Esq.

ALTERNATES.

Jno. Hughes, Esq.,
Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr.,
A. C. Cowles, Esq.,
Hon. A. T. Davidson.

A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each County, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th. of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved* That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper means within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Congention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient, to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said offices.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moore, James A. Graham, James E. Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., T. M. Holt.

Anson.—Thomas S. Ashe, Arch'd. Niven, C. R. Liles, W. G. Smith, W. P. Kendall.

Beaufort.—Thomas Sparrow, Joseph B. Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F. B. Satterthwaite, Edward S. Marsh.

Burke.—Thos. G. Walton, S. C. W. Tate, Dr. David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno. F. Merrill.

Brunswick.—Capt. D. E. Allen, Samuel R. Chinnis, Col. S. D. Thurston, Thos. Drew, Asa Ross.

Bladen.—Rev. Colin Shaw, George Cromartie, Jno. A. Richardson, Thos. H. Sutton and J. W. Purdie, Duncan Kelly, W. J. Parker, Esqrs.

Bertie.—Col. David Outlaw, Col. Samuel B. Spruill, J. L. Mitchell, Esq., Jos. B. Cherry, Esq., and P. H. Winston, Jr.

Cabarrus.—William S. Harris, John M. Long, Dr. L. S. Bingham, Dr. F. M. Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.

Caldwell.—Maj. W. H. Malone, Gen. S. F. Patterson, Edward W. Jones, Rev. Isaac Oxford, R. H. Moody.

Chatham.—M. Q. Waddell, John Manning, Jr., H. A. London, Jr., B. J. Howze, James F. Rives.

Carteret.—Dr. L. W. Martin, I. S. Oglesby, John M. Perry, Samuel Lefflers, Ben. H. Bell.

Catawba.—Dr. Ellis, Dr. Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G. James, Capt. Helton, A. J. Whitner, J. H. Bruns, Samuel Tucker, Wesley Bandy, Daniel Deal, Capt. O. P. Sherrill, George Yoder.

Caswell.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S. P. Hill, G. W. Thompson.

Columbus.—John W. Ellis, W. J. Stanley, Fourney George, V. V. Richardson, J. M. McGougan.

Cumberland.—Hon J. G. Shepherd, David McNeill, Esq., J. H. Mynover, Esq., Hon Thos C Fuller, Capt Benjamin Robinson, Col W McL McKay, Joseph A McArthur, Esq., Wm J Kelly, Esq., Hector McNeill, (late Sheriff,) John Averett, Jr., Capt Wm B. Ray.

Cleveland.—Lee M McAfee, J W Gidney, M D Lee, H Cabaniss, A R Homesly.

Craven.—Henry R. Bryan, Alexander C. Latham, Wm. C. Mead, John Hughes, Dr. P. E. Hines, H. T. Guion, Alex. Justice, Jno. H. Haughton, J. N. Washington.

Currituck.—Dr. W. H. Lassell, Burwell M. Baxter, James M. Woodhouse, William Shaw, T. C. Humphreys.

Camden.—Col. D. D. Ferebee, Dr. Mullen, C. G. Luke, W. B. Ferebee and Willis Sanderlin.

Chowan.—D R Dillard, Saml P Long, Jeptha Ward, Dr R H Winborne, S T Bond, A M Moore, John Roberts, S H Hackett.

Davidson.—C. P. Lowe, Henry Walser, Sr., F. C. Robbins, J. H. Welborn, M. H. Pinnix, S. S. Jones.

Duplin.—Prof. N. B. Webster, Col. Wm A. Allen, Capt. A. J. Brown, Wm. R. Ward, J. D. Stanford, J. E Hussey.

Franklin.—W K Davis, Jno E Thomas, Dr B T Green, Wm S Harris, Chas M Cook.

Gaston.—W. T. Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robt. Holland, Col. Wm. Stowe, Eph. Black.

Granville.—Col. J. S. Amis, R. A. Jenkins, N. E. Cannady, W. H. P. Jenkins, T. L. Hargrove.

Guilford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David P. Caldwell, Jos. W. Gilmer, Levi M. Scott, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Raikin, Jr.

Halifax.—Edward Conigland, Mason L. Wiggins, Dr. Henry Macon, R. H. Smith, William H. Day.

Hertford.—J. J. Yeates, Dr. G. C. Moore, Dr. R. H. Shields, Dr. R. H. Smith, J. B. Slaughter, R. G. Cowper, Esq., S. D. Winburne, H. C. Maddrey, and Jno. A. Vann, Esq.

Henderson.—Gen A D McLean, Col A J McNeill, C C Barbee, Esq., C H Coffield, Esq., Geo W. Pegram, Esq., R C Belden, Esq., Dr John McCormick, Col J. A Spence, Neill S Stewart, Esq.

Iredell.—Hon S J Person, Col. H. Cowan, Maj. Robert Strange, Maj. A. W. McAlpine, D. B. Baker, Esq. Maj D J Devane, S A Ashe, Esq., Thos D Meares, Jr.

Johnston.—Thos. A. Nicholson, J. H. Hill, F. A. McLaughlin, R. R. Dempster, Colonel John Malt.

Jones.—R. R. Jones, C. B. Koonce, E. S. Frames, H. C. Foscue, F. Foy, E. M. Foscue.

Johnston.—J. H. Abell, L. R. Waddell, C. B. Sanders, W. H. Avera, Seth Woodall, Edw. S. Parker.

Lenoir.—Dr. H. W. Blount, J. C. Wooten, A. Munroe, G. F. Whitfield, Wm. J. Pape.

Lincoln.—W. J. Hoke, D. Schenck, W. A. Graham, W. F. Hyues, J. A. Caldwell.

Mecklenburg (in part.)—Hon. Z. B. Vance, Hon. J. W. Osborne, Col. H. C. Jones, Hon. J. H. Wilson, Gen. J. A. Young, Col. Wm. Johnston.

McDowell.—Gen. Alney Burgin, A. M. Erwin, W. W. Fleming, Dr. John Yancey, Dr. McCoy.

Moore.—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt James D McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Doctor H Turner.

Northampton.—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.

Nash.—Hon A H Arrington, Henry G Williams, Alspey J Taylor, Capt G N Lewis, L F Battle, John Thorpe, Esq., Benj H Bunn.

Orange.—Jones Watson, John F. Lyon, W. W. Guess, John W. Graham, R. F. Webb.

Onslow.—John W. Shackleford, E. W. Pouville, Henry H. Sandlin, M. L. F. Rhed1, W. P. Ward.

Pitt.—E C Yellowley, Dr G J O'Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W R Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, L G Little.

Richmond.—B P Little, W D Townsend, James T Rosser, James P Leak, John Johnson.

Robeson.—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachen, Thomas Morrisey.

Rowan.—P E Shober, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hanck, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Richard Cowan, Jno. K. Graham.

Rutherford.—A P Erwin, J M Whiteside, Joseph Carson, W H Miller, Dr Thomas S Duffy.

Sampson.—Col A A McKay, William S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr H A Bizzell, Dr J T Murphy.

Surry.—H M Waugh, H C Hampton, —— Gilmer, Dr Joseph Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.

Wayne.—C S Wooten, George V Strong, William G Morisey, E A Wright, Gray C. Garris.

Wilkes.—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welbourne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.

Wake.—Charles M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, George Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford, Col. Geo. H. Fatibault, Geo. H. Snow.

Warren.—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, B M Collins.

Yadkin.—William A. Robey, J Williams, Sr., Joseph Hutson, Aquila Spear, E C Roughton.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT & CO.
No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,
NEW YORK.
SUCCESSORS TO
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OF NEW YORK,
AND
SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,
OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER,
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
May 15-1867

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
[LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.]
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
37 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia will attend, thoroughly and promptly, to all business committed to his management.
Aug. 24, 1867—15-1y

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
Sept. 28—45-1f.

CLOTHING HOUSE
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
Invite attention to their
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys'
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS.
20 Fayetteville St., opposite Tucker Hall,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Nov. 13—84-1f

JUST RECEIVED.
FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,
MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS
Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailor's ordered work, at a saving of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a suit.—worth saving in these times.
FINE CLOTH SACKS,
FINE BEAVER SACKS,
Silk-Mixed Business Suits,
gotten up in our best style, at prices to suit the times.
A fine variety of FINE DRESS SHIRTS always on hand, at
R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.,
Gents' Furnishing Store,
Oct. 16—66-1f Opposite Tucker Hall.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
All the latest styles can be found at
R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S
Gent's Outfitting Rooms,
Nov. 13—84-1f Opposite Tucker Hall.

JUST RECEIVED.
SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
MOROCCO AND LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS, in great variety,
At R. B. ANDREWS & Co's
Gent's Furnishing Rooms,
Nov. 13—84-1f Opposite Tucker Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Pens! Pens!
100 BUSHELS, sound clean Peas
Feb 25-163-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

For Sale.
THE VIRGINIA BOOT & SHOE POLISH, will to be a very superior article.
Jan 11—131-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

IRISH POTATOES.
30 Bbls Choice N. C. Potatoes, very cheap.
Mar. 6—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

CABBAGE SEED.
Buncombe County Cabbage Seed. Warranted fresh and genuine.
Mar. 6—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK.
ASSETS OVER
$4,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME
$2,500,000.
DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, (NOT STOCKHOLDERS,) THIS YEAR OVER $600,000.
PURELY MUTUAL.
PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG
POLICY HOLDERS.

THE EQUITABLE has grown more rapidly, since Re-organization, than any Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.
Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.
Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the General Agents.
MAJ. M. P. TAYLOR, Ag't, Wilmington.
DISOWAY & GUION, " Newbern.
OWEN WILLIAMS, " Tarboro'.
BURBANK & GALLAGHER, Agents, Washington.
BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO. " Greensboro'.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. " Salisbury.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.
Charlotte, N. C.,
Jan. 11—131-tf General Agents for N. C.

P. F. PESCUD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:
Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.
Their combined Capital and Assetts exceeding $5,500,000.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Dec. 14—110-tf P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agent.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Statement, Dec. 31st. 1867.
Accumulated Assets
$17,670,288,88
INCOME FOR 1867
$7,726,516,53
FOR PREMIUMS
$6,332,804,95
FOR INTEREST
$1,393,711,58
Losses paid in 1867
$1,268,758,18
Dividends paid in 1867
$643,005,00.
Interest received more than pays losses.
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount.
Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.
SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent,
Feb 17-162-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
ALL COME TO
CREECH'S!!!
SECOND GRAND OPENING OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND STOCK of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
My stock is LARGE and COMPLETE, and bought since the decline, and I am happy to say to my friends and customers that I can, and will, sell them Goods CHEAPER than they have bought them since the war.
Keep it Before the People,
That no House in the City can or will sell Goods cheaper than I will.
My House is a five House, and I do a LIVE BUSINESS.
COME TO CREECH'S
To buy your Goods.
I buy NEW Goods and GOOD STYLES, and will sell them at PRICES to meet the hard times. Just received,
40 Cases Boots and Shoes,
And will be sold at prices to suit you.
Don't Forget to Come to Creech's
Before you buy your Goods. I will treat you right.
A. CREECH,
R. SMITH'S corner, Fayetteville St.
Nov. 28—97-tf

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,
AT
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!
YOU MAY FIND
NEW GOODS
Just Received at LOW PRICES.
Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.
BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN;
SUCH AS PRINTS AT 12½ TO 15;
And all DRESS GOODS in proportion
A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS, &c.
At the old stand of
S. H. YOUNG.
Nov. 27—96-tf

FOR THE FALL TRADE.
Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufacture.)
Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNEL, &c.
Aug 31—71-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

1868. 1868.
NEW ARRANGEMENT
FOR THE
SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,
Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.
William E. Pell, }
Seaton Gales, } Editors.

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States:

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order:

The supremacy of the civil over the military in time of peace:

The equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the government:

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution:

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class:

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.

The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, moral and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year,	$8 00
" " six months,	4 00
" " three months,	2 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel, for one year,	4 00
" " six months,	2 00
" " three months,	1 00
Weekly " for one year,	2 00
" " six months,	1 00

All subscriptions strictly cash in advance.

As an advertising medium, the SENTINEL is equal to any in the State. Terms moderate.

☞ We ask every Conservative in the State to become our Agent to extend the circulation of the SENTINEL. The events of 1868 will be exciting and important. The WEEKLY SENTINEL should be in the hands of the great body of the people—The terms are now so low that every one will be able to pay for it.

W. E. PELL,
Raleigh, Dec. 28th., 1868. Proprietor

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS

POOLE & HUNT,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
Steam Engines and Boilers,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,
ROBERTS' RUBR REGULATOR.
Flouring Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
mar 29-198

COLLINS & HEATH,
22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Marine Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spence Range,
Iron Tea and Zinc Bath Tubs,	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety,
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Top and Low Brass Portable Grates, &c.,
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels,	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
April 8-206-1y

FAMILY FLOUR!
A SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST IN AND FOR sale by
Jan 21-138-1w LYNN ADAMS.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS
THOMAS SMITH,
NO. 25 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, Va.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

IN PRESENTING MY KIND PATRONS WITH a memorandum of stock for Fall Trade, I also take occasion to thank them for their liberal patronage, soliciting at the same time its future continuance, assuring them that no effort will be spared to make it to their interest as well as pleasure to make their purchases of me. The following memorandum, though incomplete, will give a sufficient idea of the general stock:

Ladies' Dress Goods.
Black and colored Silks, in great variety. Irish Poplins, Belgian and French Popilns, French Merines, Barathea, Poplin Reps, Crapes, Empress Cloth, Ugenia, Biarritz, Velourines, Delaines, Mousselines, single and double width, in all the new shades, Bismarcks, &c., Shepherd and Scotch Plaids.

Embroideries and Laces.
Hamburg Edgings, Hamburg Insertings, Hamburg Flouncing, Needlework Edging, Needlework Inserting, Needlework Flouncings, Nainsook Edgings, Nainsook Insertings, Swiss and Cambric Collars, Swiss and Cambric Collars and Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crape Collars and Cuffs, Bugle Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Sets, Real Valentia Collars and Cuffs, Imitation Collars and Cuffs, Clumey Collars and Cuffs, Real Val. Laces, Real Thread Laces, Real Clumey Laces, Real Guiper and Honiton Laces, Real Brussels Lace, Real Bobbin Lace, Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Valentia Lace Handkerchiefs, Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,

Sundries.
Cloaks, Shawls, in long and square, for Misses and Ladies, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Bugle and Ribbon Trimmings in large assortment; Jet, Silk and Fancy Buttons, Taffeta Ribbons, Narrow Watered Ribbon, for Trimming, Belt Ribbons, Worsted and Alpaca Braids, Mohair Braids, Galoons and Stay Bindings, Corset Splits, Zigzag Braid, Star Braids, Magic Ruffling, Plain and Fancy Hair Nets, &c., Chiva and Agate Buttons, Full lines of Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Mourning Department.
Grs, Grain and Rept Silks, French Merino, Bombazine, Tamese, Canton Cloth, Bereetz, Crapes, Barathea, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Ugenias, Velentines, Persian Cloths, Mousines, Challies, Alpacca and Mohair, all of the very best, Longlin's celebrated manufacture.

White Goods.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambric, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsook, Plain, Plaid and striped Muff Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Bishop's Lawn, Soft finish Jaconets, Soft finish Cambric, Soft finish Long Cloths, Pekay Marseilles, &c., Tarletons, white and colored, Organdies, Dotted and Figured Swiss, Brilliants, Patent skirting.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
Underveists, Drawers, Corsets, Linn Thread Hose, Real English Hose, German Hosiery in great variety, for Misses, Children and Ladies; Ladies' Brown Hose, Ladies' Black and Slate Hose Kid Gloves in large assortment, white, black and colored, Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves, in all sizes, Garters, Elastics, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Real Shell, Horn and Gutta Percha Combs, Veils in Real Lace Dotted Bordered and Bugle-Trimmed Parasols, Fans, &c.

Domestics.
Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Jeans, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, Plaid, Striped and Plain Osnaburgs, Tickings, Denmins, Bleached Hackery, Dongrey, Calico in all the popular makes, Ginghams in every variety.

Housekeeping Department.
Flannels, plain and fancy, Blankets, Carpets, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine, Ingrain, in all wool and cotton chain, Venetian, Hemp and Cottage Carpets, Druggets, Rugs and floor Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle, Damask Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Table Damask, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback, Crash and Glass Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marseilles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
All are respectfully invited to inspect my stock before making their purchases. My conviction is the true way to success is to secure the interest of your customers by charging the smallest possible profit on goods. This has ever been my motto, and the large business heretofore done encourages me in adhering strictly to it.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 15—59

FRESH SEEDS.
We have just received from the most reliable seed-growers in the country, a large stock of Fresh Garden, Lawn, Field and Meadow Grass Seeds, embracing every variety of

Artichoke	Onion
Asparagus	Okra
Beans	Parsley
Beet	Parsnip
Broccoli	Peas
Brussells Sprouts	Pepper
Cabbage	Pumpkin
Carrot	Radish
Cauliflower	Rhubarb
Celery	Salsify
Collards	Squash
Corn salad	Spinach
Cress or Peppergrass	Tomato
Cucumber	Herbs
Endive	Herds Grass
Egg Plant	Orchard do
Leek	Ky. Blue Grass
Lettuce	Timothy do
Kale	Mixed Lawn and
Melon	Lucerne Grass
Nasturtion	White Clover.

Which we offer at the lowest market rates for Cash.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Jan 23-148-tf Petersburg, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN charge of the above well known Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public that it has been REFURNISHED IN ALL OF ITS DEPARTMENTS. The table will at all times be supplied with the THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, including every delicacy in season, while the cuisine will be unexceptionable. The Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel are supplied with the celebrated Artesian Water, and HOT, COLD OR SHOWER BATHS can be obtained at any time. The same attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests as heretofore, and travellers can rely upon finding the Charleston Hotel equal to any in the United States. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Jan 14-133 3m J. P. HORBACH, Agent, Proprietor.

A CHANCE TO HAVE YOUR
OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND
RENOVATED.
HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF A No. 1 Upholsterer, we are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING, with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Old Mattresses renovated and made over
Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.
April 23-224-tf W. H. MORRIS & CO. 18 Fayetteville St.

APPLE BUTTER!
500 LBS. CHOICE N. C. APPLE BUTTER, in Kits, received this day.
Jan 25-124-tf W. H. JONES, & CO.

GARDEN TOOLS!
At 44 Fayetteville Street.

Garden Rakes;	Potatoe Digs,
Garden Hoes,	Grubbing Hoes,
Garden Trowels;	Spades & Shovels,
Hedge Shears;	Stable Forks.

J. BROWN,
Jan 30-149-tf With HART & LEWIS.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS
FISHER, NEAL & Co.
J. B. SMALL, GEO. H. FISHER, JNO. WHITE.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.
Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh; Gen Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Colonel John W. Cunningham, Person County; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Edgecombe National Bank of Norfolk; George H. Dyden & Co., Washington.
Oct. 9—54

ESTABLISHED 1831.
KADER BIGGS. JOS. J. BIGGS.
KADER BIGGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.
SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.
Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions.
Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
TRAVELLING AGENTS: Major Jas M. Mayo, of Edgecombe, and Mr. Jas. B. Hancock, of Wilson, who will be pleased to furnish any information or facility to those shipping to us.
Exchange Rates on Cotton can be paid here in all cases when preferred by shippers, according to recent regulations.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4—

MISCELLANEOUS.
STENCIL NAME PLATES,
FOR MARKING CLOTHING WITH INDELIBLE INK, AND FOR MARKING BOOKS, SHEET-MUSIC, &c.
Everybody should have one! No preparation is required on the cloth. It will not wash out. A prize for ladies! Send for circular and samples.
Plain styles 50cts., ornamental 75cts. Send on your orders.
Address, R. P. HARRIS, SENTINEL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

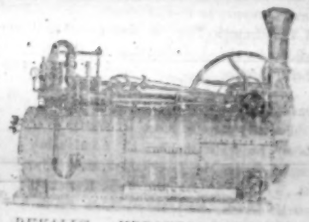
TO THE PUBLIC.
I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE FIFTY of the many members of the Convention. Also transient persons. My terms are moderate.
Jan. 13-132-tf GEORGE T. COOKE.

A FARM—IN EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIDENCE.
Will be Exchanged for a Residence in Raleigh.
A GOOD FARM OF 600 ACRES,
IN Franklin County, 5 miles from the R. & G. R. R. Handsome, healthy location. Has an orchard of 1,000 choice Fruit Trees, and a fine variety of Grapes.
The dwelling large and convenient—with all necessary out-buildings. An excellent location for a Physician, or school.
Jan 25-148-tf S. H. JONES & CO.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
1,000 Lbs. No. 1 BUCKWHEAT Flour.
Just received.
Jan 25-148-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

SENTINEL OFFICE
JOB PRINTING.
OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, desiring Blanks, Circulars, Cards or Constables' Books,
CARDS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
or other printing done, will please send in their orders.
They will be neatly executed and done promptly, and on the lowest terms.
We expect soon to have our office supplied with the latest material to execute the orders of our friends in every species of Job Printing.
Sept. 27—41 WM E. PELL, Proprietor.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY
PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.



DUVALLS IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALL'S PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.
These Engines and Mills have received the first